

A NEW GENUS, ONE NEW SPECIES, AND SYNONYMICAL NOTES ON THE
TRIBE ACANTHOCERINI (HETEROPTERA: COREIDAE: COREINAE)

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Abstract.—*Randoneva usta*, new genus and new species, from Brazil are described, illustrated, and included in the tribe Acanthocerini (Coreidae). *Moreyacoris* Casini is reduced to a new junior synonym under *Beutelspacoris* Brailovsky, and *Moreyacoris dilatata* Casini is transferred to the genus *Beutelspacoris* (n. comb.).

Key Words: Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Coreidae, Acanthocerini, New Genus, New Species, Brazil, synonymical notes, taxonomy

The Acanthocerini is a New World tribe with its greatest diversity in the tropics. The tribe previous to this contribution contained 15 genera (Brailovsky 1987, 1988; Casini 1989; O'Shea 1980). Members of this tribe have the head subquadrate and strongly hypognathous anteriorly; the ocelli on prominent tubercles; a blunt tylus, slightly exceeding the juga; the hind femur armed; the hind tibiae sulcate, unarmed at apex, and lacking foliaceous dilations; the metathoracic peritreme with a single fused auricle; and the shape of spermatheca with the bulb elongate (Casini 1984, Packauskas 1994).

In this paper we add one new genus, and compare it with the genera *Euthochtha* Mayr, *Thlastocoris* Mayr, and *Zoreva* Amyot and Serville. *Moreyacoris* Casini is synonymized under *Beutelspacoris* Brailovsky.

The following abbreviations indicate institutions where specimens are deposited or which generously lent material: Colección Entomológica del Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM); National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (USNM).

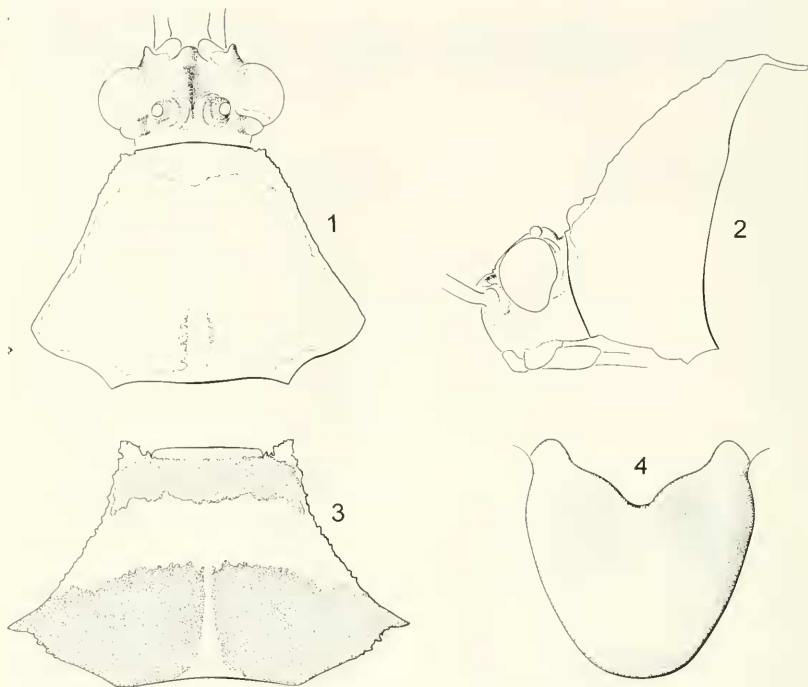
All measurements are given in millimeters.

***Randoneva* Brailovsky and Barrera,
new genus**

Diagnosis.—This new genus is similar to *Euthochtha* Mayr and *Thlastocoris* Mayr in having the antenniferous tubercle armed laterally with a spine, the body length greater than 8 mm and less than 20 mm, and humeral angles of pronotum rounded.

The genus *Euthochtha* has the antennae long and slender; all femora ventrally armed; the hind femur incrassate and curved, especially in males; the hind tibiae flattened and armed with teeth along inner margin, especially in males; the pronotum steeply declivant; the mesosternum lacking a longitudinal median furrow; and the posterior lobe of male metapleuron bearing a large process that is absent in *Thlastocoris* and the new genus (Figs. 6, 10).

Thlastocoris has the antennae short and stout; the mesosternum with shallow longitudinal depression mesally; all femora at least slightly incrassate; the hind femur more incrassate, a little more in males than females; the hind femur ventrally armed;



Figs. 1-4. 1. Head and pronotum of *Rondoneva usta*, dorsal view. 2. Same, lateral view. 3. Pronotum, dorsal view, of *Zoreva dentipes* (F.). 4. Male genital capsule of *R. usta*, caudal view.

the fore and middle femora smooth or with short anteapical spine on ventral surface; the hind tibiae of females straight, slightly flattened, on males more flattened with widest part at midpoint, and armed with teeth along inner margin; and the pronotum shallowly declivant (Figs. 5, 11).

Rondoneva has the antennae long and slender; the mesosternum lacking a longitudinal median furrow; the fore and middle femora slender and unarmed; the hind femur slender and ventrally armed with short anteapical spines; the hind tibiae cylindrical, sulcate, slender and unarmed; and the pronotum shallowly declivant (Figs. 7, 9).

Zoreva Amyot and Serville, as well as *Rondoneva*, has the body relatively narrow

and elongate, the antenniferous tubercle armed externally with a spine, the pronotum shallowly declivant, the fore and middle femora slender and cylindrical, the ocelli placed on prominent tubercles, and the antennae long and slender. In *Zoreva* the fore and middle femora are ventrally armed, the hind femur of male are curved, incrassate, and sometimes with sharp spine about $\frac{1}{4}$ from proximal end (hind femur of female relatively incrassate), the hind tibiae of male flattened, and armed with teeth along inner margin, and the humeral angles are produced laterally into narrow sharp spines (Figs. 3, 8).

Generic description.—Body medium sized, relatively narrow and elongate.

Head: Wider than long (across eyes), subquadrate, and strongly hypognathous anteriorly; tylus unarmed, apically globose, weakly raised, extending anteriorly to and laterally higher than juga; juga unarmed, laterally expanded and thickened; antenniferous tubercle broad, widely separated, and armed with distinct spine on external surface; antennal segment IV thickest, fusiform; segment I slender, cylindrical, slightly curved outward, and thicker than segments II and III which are cylindrical and slender; antennal segment II longest, III shortest, and I longer than IV; ocelli placed on prominent tubercles; eyes large sized, and fairly protuberant; postocular tubercle moderately protuberant; buccula rounded, short, raised, not projecting beyond antenniferous tubercle, without teeth, and closed posteriorly; rostrum reaching middle third of mesosternum; genae and mandibular plate unarmed.

Thorax: Pronotum wider than long, trapeziform, shallowly declivant; collar wide; frontal angles rounded or with blunt tubercle; anterolateral borders obliquely straight, and nodulose; humeral angles obtusely rounded; posterolateral borders sinuate, entire; posterior border straight, entire; triangular process broad, apically subacute; calli transverse, and uniformly raised; Mesosternum lacking longitudinal furrow; anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme equally prominent, resembling a single fused auricle (Figs 1-2).

Legs: Femora slender, at least slightly incrasate, and slightly broader than tibiae; fore and middle femora unarmed; hind femur ventrally armed with two rows of antepical small teeth; tibiae unarmed, cylindrical, and sulcate; hind tibia slightly shorter than hind femur (Fig. 7).

Scutellum: Longer than wide, triangular, flat, with apex subacute.

Hemelytron: Macropterous, reaching or extending beyond apex of last abdominal segment; costal margin emarginate; apical margin almost obliquely straight.

Abdomen: Lateral margin parallel; pos-

terior angle of connexivum unarmed, except for short and acute spine on connexival segment VI; abdominal spiracle rounded, close to anterior margin; abdominal sterna lacking medial furrow.

Integument: Body surface shining; pronotum, clavus, corium, propleuron, posterior margin of mesopleuron and metapleuron, and acetabula densely punctate; calli weakly and scattered punctate; head, connexivum, prosternum, mesosternum, metasternum, anterior third of mesopleuron and metapleuron, abdominal sterna, and male genital capsule impunctate; scutellum transversely striate and slightly punctate; dorsal surface glabrous; ventrally with few long bristlelike setae located on abdominal sterna; legs and antenna almost glabrous.

Male genitalia: Genital capsule broadly ovoid; posteroventral edge deeply concave, with lateral angles exposed and rounded (Fig. 4).

Female: Unknown.

Etymology.—Named for its occurrence in Rondônia, Brazil.

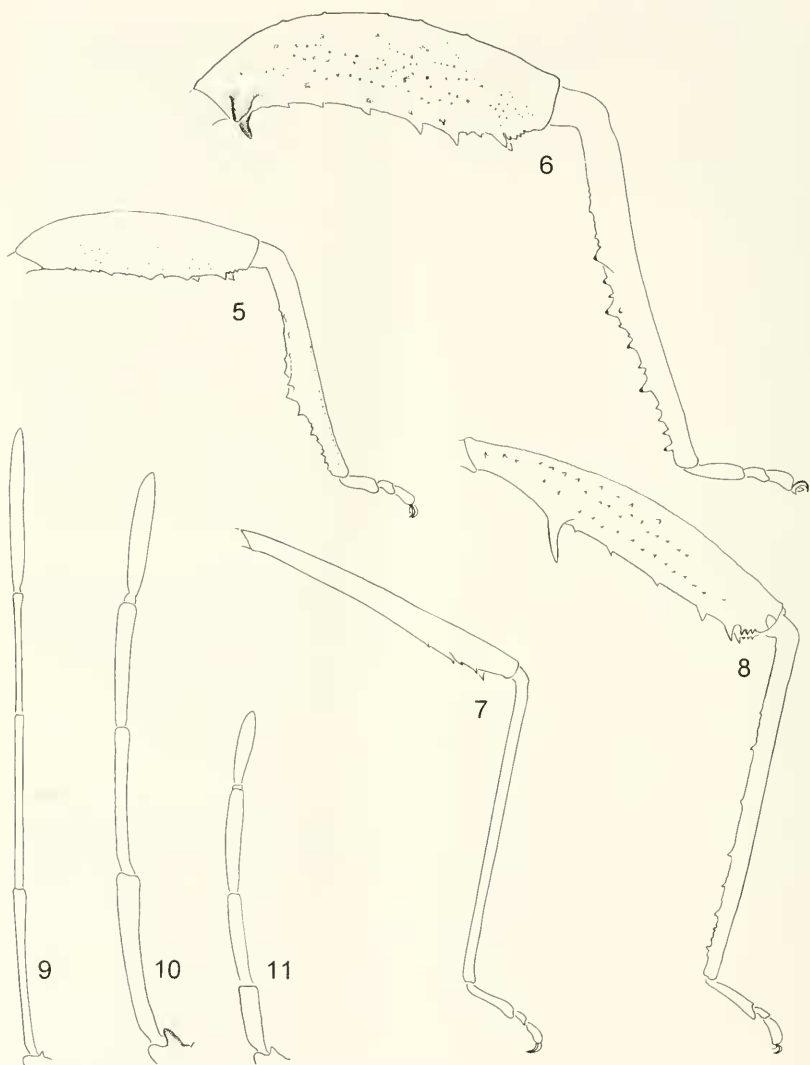
Type species.—*Randoneva usta*, **new species**.

***Randoneva usta* Brailovsky and Barrera,
new species**

(Figs. 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 12)

Male.—*Measurements:* Head length 0.96; width across eyes 1.92; interocular space 0.93; interocellar space 0.45; length antennal segments: I, 2.84; II, 2.92; III, 2.12; IV, 2.72. Pronotum: Total length 2.88; width across frontal angles 1.76; width across humeral angles 3.56. Legs: Total length of hind femur 5.60; total length of hind tibia 5.30. Scutellar length 1.68; width 1.40. Total body length 13.85.

Dorsal coloration: Head pale chestnut orange; antennal segment I black with inner face yellow; segments II and III chestnut orange and IV reddish orange; pronotum chestnut orange with punctures reddish brown, and collar, calli, anterolateral and posterolateral margins and posterior margin



Figs. 5-11. 5-8, Hind legs. 5, *Thlastocoris laetus*. 6, *Euthochitha galeator*. 7, *Rondoneva usta*. 8, *Zoreva dentipes*. 9-11, Antennae. 9, *R. usta*. 10, *E. galeator*. 11, *T. laetus*.

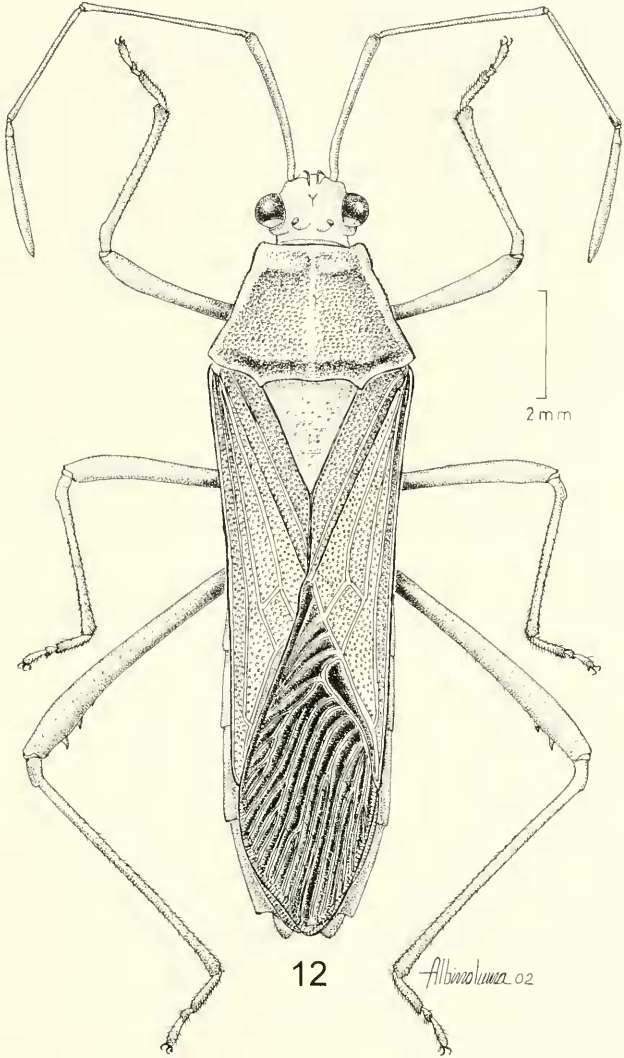


Fig. 12. Dorsal view of *Rondoneva usta*, male.

dark yellow; pronotal disk with dark yellow longitudinal median stripe weakly visible; scutellum pale yellow; clavus and corium black to reddish brown with claval commissure, costal margin, apical margin, apical angle, and inner angle of endocorium close to claval commissure dark yellow; hemelytral membrane dark brown with basal angle black; connexival segments III to VI yellow, and VII orange to dark brown with posterior margin yellow; dorsal abdominal segments bright orange yellow with posterior third of segment VI and middle and posterior third of VII black. *Ventral coloration*: Included rostral segments (apex of IV black), metathoracic peritreme, coxae, trochanters and femora yellow; tibiae and tarsi bright orange yellow; genital capsule bright reddish orange; pleural margin of abdominal sterna III to VI with reddish orange longitudinal stripe located below the upper margin.

Female.—Unknown.

Type material.—Holotype: ♂, BRAZIL, Rondônia, 62 km SW Ariquemes, nr Fzda Rancho Grande, 3–15 December 1996, J. E. Eger (USNM). Paratypes: 2 ♂, BRAZIL, Rondônia, 62 km SW Ariquemes, nr Fzda Rancho Grande, 3–15 December 1996 J. E. Eger (UNAM, USNM).

Etymology.—The name is an arbitrary combination of letters and is to be treated as a noun.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality in Brazil.

Beutelspacoris Brailovsky

Beutelspacoris Brailovsky 1987: 523–524.

Type species: *Beutelspacoris sanchezi* Brailovsky 1987. Orig. desig.

Moreyacoris Casini 1989: 25–26. **New synonym.**

Type species: *Moreyacoris dilatata* Casini 1989. Orig. Desig.

The genus *Beutelspacoris* was proposed by Brailovsky (1987) to include the species *B. sanchezi* collected in Santiago del Estero (Argentina). Later Casini (1989) described the genus *Moreyacoris* and included the species *M. dilatata* from Jujuy and La Rioja (Argentina). Examination of the type material of *Beutelspacoris* deposited in UNAM and the published drawings and description of *Moreyacoris* shows that both genera are the same and *Moreyacoris* is here synonymized under *Beutelspacoris*. We therefore offer the **new combination** *Beutelspacoris dilatata* (Casini).

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